

LATIN POWERS HEAR MEXICO'S LAST PLEA

Conference With Secretary of State Expected to Result in Definite Action.

(Continued from First Page.)

avowed purpose of the conference to map out a policy to which all present night subscribe relating to the settlement of the Mexican situation. The suggestions which it is believed will be considered are as follows:

A final warning to the warring factions to get together, restore peace, and establish a constitutional government.

That the conference should seek to find a man or group of men in Mexico, hind which all factions might unite, and that the countries represented in the conference should recognize that man or group of men, extending with such aid as would be afforded by an embargo on arms and ammunition to all other factions and by financial support, or

Recognition for Order.

That recognition should be promised Carranza, if within a certain specified time he should restore order.

Armed intervention, either by the United States alone with the moral backing of the other conferees, or jointly, in an effort to compel all factions to lay down their arms and support a compromise candidate for the Mexican Presidency.

Only in a sense are the Mexican factions themselves represented in the deliberations of the conferees. Denying that Paul Fuller was present in the capacity of a representative of any special interests, such as those of the Catholic Church, Secretary Lansing explained that Mr. Fuller, during the last month has conferred with representatives of all the factions and was in position to present their views to the conference.

That there would be any announcement following the conference, Mr. Lansing doubted. He would not say whether there would be other conferences before the plan was agreed on.

Despite the fact that at least two of the A. B. C. powers are still ranking under the ban of Carranza, in the summer of 1913 to send delegates to the Niagara Falls mediation conference, local agents in Carranza's army are still confident that the claims of their faction for recognition would receive serious consideration. As late as noon today they were predicting recognition for Carranza within ten days.

Silent on General Scott.

A suggestion that Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, be sent to Mexico, received no encouragement at the State Department. Although admitting that such a suggestion was made to him more than a month ago, Mr. Lansing did not indicate that it was being given serious consideration.

To no small extent the position of the United States Government as it laid its case before the conferees this afternoon was a humiliating one. From none of the conferees did the United States receive a single word of support. It is not that the United States is alone in its position. It is not that the United States is alone in its position. It is not that the United States is alone in its position.

He was compelled to admit Villa and Zapata had not given the slightest hint to his representations regarding the recent attack by Zapatistas on Allan May, an American dispatch bearer, who was taken from an automobile flying the American flag, and compelled to surrender the diplomatic correspondence he was entrusted with. In this attack Zapatistas tore up the American flag flying from the automobile.

Details of Battle.

Further details concerning the clash between the American border patrol and the Mexican raiders, in which one American trooper was killed and one wounded, and concerning the fighting around Nogales were received at the War Department today. The department gave out the following:

"As formerly stated to the press, Lieutenant Luis was sent out from San Benito with twenty men to guard a band of desperadoes said to have crossed the river between San Benito and Brownsville. In contact with the band near Alice road two men of Lieutenant Luis's command were wounded. It is now reported that one of the two wounded soldiers died the morning of August 2. Major Hay, in the absence of the department commander, General Funston, reported that the fighting around Mexican side. Terrific wall of smoke with troops, but brush and cactus so thick will be difficult to prevent escape in small parties."

"Lieutenant Luis returned fire and captured two Mexican boys, six horses, seven saddles. Prisoners were taken to Herlingen to prevent lynching. No doubt that some of party came from Mexican side. Terrific wall of smoke with troops, but brush and cactus so thick will be difficult to prevent escape in small parties."

A dispatch dated August 4 from Major Hay, chief of staff, to General Funston, in substance as follows, has been received:

"Attack upon Nogales began about 11 in the morning. Maytorena's troops in position on hills immediately surrounding town. Musketry fire can be distinctly heard. As yet no apparent need of more troops here."

"Captain Hawkins reports situation that vicinity unchanged except that railroad bridge near San Sebastian was partially burned and telegraph wires cut last night. Believed that was work of bandits who were being chased."

Five Arguments Prepared.

Claiming to have won two and perhaps three of the delegates, agents of General Carranza here expressed confidence that the conference would give serious consideration to the question of recognizing the Carranza faction.

These agents claim that Ambassador Naon, of Argentina, and John Ignatio Calderon, minister from Bolivia, are friendly to the Carranza cause, and that Dr. Carlos de Pena, minister from Uruguay, is open to conviction. They concede that the ambassadors from Brazil and Chile and the Guatemalan minister are unfriendly.

Efforts were being made early today by Carranza's friends to get at least one of the delegates to present to the conference a lengthy brief in behalf of Carranza. This brief is divided into five sections, as follows:

First—That Carranza's government is recognized as the de facto authority by 13,000,000 people of Mexico, or more than 90 per cent of the population.

Second—That of the 765,000 square miles of territory in the republic, 404,000 square miles are under the control of the Carranzistas.

Third—That the military situation from the standpoint of the Carranzistas is eminently satisfactory and constantly improving.

Fourth—That as fast as relief trains can be rushed into the interior from Vera Cruz the famine conditions are being handled by Carranza, and that civil administration is being rapidly restored in the wake of Carranza's successful armies.

Fifth—That already industrial activities are being resumed in the territory controlled by Carranza, with a consequent restoration of credit and a resumption of the Carranza agents were asking dele-

gates to the conference to consider these claims carefully, and not to arrive at any hasty judgment inimicable to the constitutionalists without careful regard for what Carranza is earnestly trying to do to restore peace.

While the diplomats, many of whom had been called to Washington from various parts of the world, were in conference this afternoon, it is understood the first step taken will be a final effort to bring the factions together.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, has tentatively decided upon as the right man to go to Mexico, as the envoy of the President and the Latin-American representatives to make a personal appeal to the Mexican faction leaders.

General Scott's success as a conciliator in the Philippines, among the Indians, and more recently in Mexico, where he brought about the temporary neutralization of the border, has encouraged officials to believe that he may succeed where John Lind, Paul Fuller, and other Wilson envoys have failed.

At the War Department it was said the transfer of a battery of the Fifth Field Artillery from Fort Hill, Okla., to the border with a view to keeping the border well marked, but that no aggressive action was looked for on either side at least at present.

No official news had come from Nogales, where it was reported a Carranza-Villa fight was imminent which might compel American interference to prevent an overflow of the clash onto American soil.

Carranzistas Attack

Maytorena's Outposts, Say Official Dispatches

A body of Carranzista troops, presumably under Calles' attack, Maytorena's outposts at Nogales yesterday, says a dispatch to the State Department today. Consul Simpkins yesterday telegraphed on Maytorena's attack on the line.

Further details of "the attack on Nogales" reached the War Department today in a telegram from Major Hay, chief of staff to General Funston, in command of the troops on the border. He stated that the Carranzistas began their attack yesterday morning, the dispatch states, with Maytorena's troops in a position surrounding the town. Musketry fire can be distinctly heard. As yet there is no apparent need of more troops, it was said.

Food To Be Rushed

To Many Americans Now In Fear of Starvation

Six thousand dollars' worth of staple groceries will leave New Orleans tomorrow for Vera Cruz, according to an announcement today at Red Cross headquarters. This supply is destined for Mexico City where many Americans are in fear of starvation.

Messages two days ago from Red Cross Agent O'Connor, who is on the ground in Mexico, advised the Washington headquarters that a number of citizens of the United States, unable to obtain food in Mexico City, had posted \$6,000 in a Mexican bank, and requested that the Red Cross supply them with food to the value of that amount.

With the co-operation of the State Department, the Red Cross Society communicated with the army quartermaster at New Orleans, who purchased the supplies and was able to get space for them on a steamer sailing tomorrow.

It is thought that the transportation lines between Mexico City and Vera Cruz will be open by the time the supplies arrive in Mexico. The Red Cross is confident it will be possible to rush the food supplies to their destination.

Life Savers Form Chain.

SEA BRIGHT, Aug. 5.—Because they knew it was suicide to go singly, three life savers at Sea Bright tied themselves to one long rope, swam to the rescue of George May, and were pulled ashore through the surf by twenty bathers. The waves were running thirty feet high when May went swimming.

WHITMAN'S NEWPORT HOUSE IS GUARDED

Wife of Governor Has Received Threatening Letters—Their Contents Kept Secret.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—Because of the receipt by Mrs. Whitman, wife of the governor of New York, of a number of threatening letters, the Whitman residence here is under special guard inside and out.

The letters bore Newport postmarks, Mrs. Whitman said. She declined to indicate whether they had any apparent connection with the Becker case. Governor Whitman has arrived on the torpedo boat destroyer Ammen, which he boarded at New London.

Runaway Oil Car

Sets Fire to Train

Explodes as It Telescopes Engine—All Passengers Escape Flames.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5.—Tearing down a mountain grade at seventy miles an hour, an oil car that in some manner got on the main track of the Santa Fe at Olinda plunged into a passenger train, telescoped the engine, and then burst, scattering oil over the day coaches and baggage car.

The oil at once ignited, and in a few minutes the entire train was enveloped in flames. All the fifty passengers got out of the coaches thoroughly drenched with oil, but they managed to escape the flames, though several were cut by glass.

In the baggage car C. A. Phillips, the express messenger, was so badly injured that he died after being taken from the wreck. Engineer J. W. Benton and Fireman Harry Smith are fatally injured. The train was burned down to the trucks, everything aboard being lost.

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WELLS' AIR PLAN ATTRACTS FRENCH

Author Going to France to Lecture on What England Is Doing For the Allies.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—After interviewing G. Wells at a London club, a Temps correspondent announces that the author is on the eve of undertaking a lecture tour through France to explain what England is doing for the allies.

Except Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Wells is the best known and most translated English author in France. His idea of a "thousand aeroplanes" flying "batteries" he trails them—has captivated the French imagination. He says he is only waiting to make arrangements for an interpreter, as he does not speak French, before crossing the Channel.

Discussing aviation, Mr. Wells says aeroplanes typify the individual character of the French and English, quick to think and act on their own initiative, as Zeppelins are typical of the Germans, with large crews working together under orders.

Mr. Wells insists that aeroplanes work must remain individual, owing to the difficulty of signaling between units of squadrons. Aeroplanes, he says, should follow bird formation in attacks, flying in triangles, another, he believes, he praises the British aeroplane engines, which, he declares, are inferior to none.

The present difficulty, he says, is chiefly the pilots, as the training is long and severe, and it is impossible to allow novices to risk valuable machines while learning. Referring to his huge air fleet idea, Mr. Wells says:

"The war has caused aviation to make enormous progress. Experience shows that my idea is possible if applied methodically with sufficient resources. Two classes of aeroplanes have been evolved—light and swift for reconnaissance, and heavy and slow for bomb throwing."

"We ought to multiply 'flying batteries,' which combine the qualities of both. When this is done, we are certain of mastery over earth batteries, which are practically firing blindfolded."

Policeman W. C. Allen

Charged With Assault

Policeman Walter C. Allen is charged with assaulting W. P. Hauptman, of 1501 Twelfth street northwest, in a warrant issued at the instance of Assistant United States Attorney Ralph Given, following the examination of a number of witnesses in fear of starvation.

It is alleged that the two men had an altercation on a Georgia avenue street car last Thursday night and that Hauptman was knocked down and received a concussion, but Allen denies that a violent assault took place. Allen was suspended pending an investigation of the facts.

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Bathing Suits as

Rainy Night Garb

Atlantic City Women Outwit Rapacious Taxi, Jitney and Roller Chair Men.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 5.—Visitors have discovered a system to keep down roller chair, taxicab and jitney bus rates in times of stress.

Fully 2,000 persons were caught on the piers and in amusement places when a terrific northeaster walloped the coast without much warning.

Owners of conveyances immediately boosted prices, to the indignation of persons without storm apparel.

Suddenly a handsomely gowned woman darted from the crowd on a pier and sprinted across the boardwalk into a bath house. Ten minutes later she came out in a bathing suit. She had checked her evening attire for the night and calmly walked down the Esplanade and let it rain.

Others took the cue and in an hour the boardwalk looked like a bathing party, hundreds of fashionable persons checking their evening attire and walking to their cottages or hotels in surf garb. Transportation rates came down suddenly.

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EXPOSES SCHEME TO SELL TEACHING JOBS

Postoffice Department Balks Plan of Porto Rican J. Rufus Wallingford.

The Postoffice Department today balked at a scheme by which a Porto Rican J. Rufus Wallingford was seeking to get rich quick by colonizing the United States with school teachers from that island.

Inspector Hathaway, of the Washington division, exposed a scheme by which J. M. Paradis, of San German, Porto Rico, was selling jobs as Spanish teachers in United States schools, while posing as a representative of the Government. Paradis was arrested and confessed.

Department today issued a fraud

order against the Great Agency and H. H. Barcel, with offices at 141-145 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, and at Laies and San German, Porto Rico, under which names Paradis confessed he was operating.

Paradis sent out letters to teachers in Porto Rico declaring that nine States of the Union had made the teaching of Spanish obligatory, and that from 3,000 to 4,000 teachers would be required. He said he had contracted with the United States Government to furnish the teachers, the only requirement being that they should have had two years' high school training. By paying him \$2 he promised to get the Porto Rican teachers jobs paying from \$75 to \$90 a month.

The Postoffice Department exposed the plan before any Porto Rican teachers were sent to this country.

Body Identified As

That of Edward Warwick

After being held at the District morgue for twenty-four hours, the body of a man which was found in the river at the foot of Potomac street has been identified as that of Edward Warwick, forty-two years old, a painter who had been working in Georgetown recently.

A further effort is being made to find his relatives.

Black-Eye Fixing

Is Dead Business

Reform Moves Have Killed One of the Lucrative Professions in Washington.

Reform waves, anti-rum propaganda, elimination of the vice cowboys and the raising of the moral standards of the community has killed one lucrative profession in Washington.

Black-eye fixing has gone on the blink.

This awful battling slump in the black-eye league has caused several so-called "professors" to haul down their signs and seek other fields. The Ninth street parlors are deserted.

Painting a black eye long ago was recognized as one of the fine arts and there was a time when the operation cost as high as \$5. In recent months the price dropped to 50 cents, but the trade wasn't there.

Even when the European war made the importation of leeches from Germany impossible, the black-eye fixers didn't notice any boom in their profession here and reluctantly bowed in defeat to the uplift crusaders.

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